



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUR MEXICAN POLICIES

EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

SIR,—I read yesterday in the Boston *Sunday Herald* an article written by you on the Mexican policy of the Democratic Administration.

I want to congratulate you. It is a wonderful, clear, vigorous, straightforward statement and ought to do a great deal of good.

I wish it could be put into the hands of every citizen of this country. We are drifting upon the rocks, and nothing, perhaps, will save us, save public opinion, which would be exercised if your article could be read by every one.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD.

NEW YORK.

SIR,—It was with the deepest interest and most sincere approval that I read your article, "We Appeal to the President," in the April number of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*. Oh that he had heeded and followed the suggestions therein expressed! It would seem as though his sentiments so aptly quoted by you would have led him to reconsider his decision not to recognize Huerta as the head of the Government of Mexico. It was the sole concern of the Mexican people who was to be their head and in control of their Government; and the sole concern of other nations that the persons of their citizens and their property should be protected.

Mr. Wilson's personal sentiments toward Huerta, and his approval or disapproval of his actions in getting control of the Government, were totally insufficient to justify his refusal to recognize the actual government. Whether or not he has been misled by his sentimental Secretary of State, we can only lament the dreadful pass he has brought us to.

J. R. S.

NEW YORK.

SIR,—I want to thank you for your very able arraignment of our Government's policy toward Mexico. It has the right ring to it, without mincing matters or being personal. You speak as nine-tenths of our people feel who have feeling on this subject, but fail to and are unable to express same in such unsurpassed manner as you do. Your analysis of this all-important subject will be read by hundreds of thousands, and no doubt the Press of this country so long dormant will take heart and at least discuss your views. Would to God that our President had at least

one such fearless and able adviser in his Cabinet as you have proved yourself to be! Trusting your efforts will bear fruit and soon bring about the desired result, and with great admiration and appreciation of your manly advice,

I am,

J. R. DE LAMAR.

BALTIMORE.

SIR,—Having been a reader of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for the past three years, I am taking the liberty of addressing you concerning what appears to be "A Mexican Lesson."

Since the overthrow of the late President Madero, some fourteen months ago, this country has been face to face with what was generally referred to as the Mexican situation. Last month the so-called Tampico incident changed the Mexican situation into the Mexican crisis. As yet no one would care to prophesy what will come out of it all, but one undeniable fact has stood forth clearly and distinctly. The fact is that the present Administration's attitude toward Mexico and *de facto*, or self-styled, President Huerta has been diametrically opposed to the all but universal attitude of those men, here and abroad, trained and experienced in foreign affairs. In spite of this, the point of view of the average American has been that of casual or indifferent acquiescence. This undoubtedly was due in part to the American sense of fair play toward a new Administration. But it was also due, in great part, to the almost in-born feeling that, after all, foreign affairs and diplomacy are more or less of a joke. However, the marines shot at Vera Cruz, and the expenditure entailed so far affords better food for thought than laughter. It brings home the connection 'twixt diplomacy and war. It shows clearly the very practical value of the United States availing itself of the best possible talent in the Department of State and diplomatic service, especially as regards countries south of us. Furthermore, it indicates the danger of believing, as Mr. Bryan and so many Americans do, that "good intentions, high aspirations, and fine emotions are a substitute for clear thinking and exact knowledge."

In a case of illness people feel safer and happier when it is being attended by an experienced and qualified M.D. The doctor's knowledge and training can then be trusted to, as well as luck. The Mexican illness may be cured, or may not be cured—*quien sabe?* But as cases of this sort will arise, wouldn't it be wiser, wouldn't it pay better, for this nation to know that, no matter what happens, it has, at any rate, the services of the very best M.D.'s obtainable in the field of foreign affairs and diplomacy?

H. C. BLACK.

CANAL-TOLLS EXEMPTION

BOSTON.

SIR,—As a lawyer of modest though twenty years' practice, allow me to congratulate you upon your very able presentation of the Canal tolls question, with whose conclusions I entirely agree.

I had been so distressed with the mass of irrelevant argument both in and out of Congress on this subject that I sent to my local paper, the Woburn *Daily Times*, an article which I inclose. I was educated on this question by the masterly speech of Senator Root in the Senate, January 21, 1913.